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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

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SECRET

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COUNTRY Rumania  
SUBJECT 1. Internal Travel Control Systems  
2. Dissident Groups and Blackmarketing  
DATE OF INFO.   
PLACE ACQUIRED

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 18 January 1955

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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STATE#	X	ARMY#	X	NAVY#	X	AIR#	X	FBI		AEC									
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REPORT

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DATE DISTR. 16, Dec, 1954

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Until June 1954, there were no travel restrictions inside Rumania with the exception of travel in and out of frontier zones. An individual could purchase a train or bus ticket without presenting any type of identification paper. The only regulation pertaining to inter-city travel was that a person should register with the local militia headquarters if he stayed longer than 24 hours in the city.
2. To travel to a city located in a frontier zone, an individual had to obtain a special pass from local militia or security forces headquarters. The SOVROMTRANSPORT office in Bucharest obtained such a pass [ ] which included [ ] photograph and had to be presented when purchasing a train ticket. It was also inspected by a militia-control team which boarded the train when it entered a frontier zone. [ ] from Bucharest to Constanta, the militia team boarded the train at Medgidia (N 44-15, E 28-17) railroad station and checked the passengers while the train proceeded to Constanta. The personnel who boarded the train were railroad militia men (militia CFR) who wore gray uniforms with a red-topped visor cap. They made a routine check of the passengers' identification booklets (Buletin de Identitate) and the frontier-zone pass (Autorizatie de Zona). [ ] 15th of June and for a two-month period during the summer, all such controls and checks would be discontinued on the Bucharest-Constanta line due to the large number of vacationers who were sent to Constanta through the auspices of their factories and firms.
3. The Rumanian borders were divided into numbered frontier zones with Constanta located in one such zone [ ]

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4. Since 1952, the practice of having spot-checks in railroad stations was discontinued. Prior to 1952, the militia often checked papers of persons leaving a train. [ ] this was done primarily to halt petty black marketeering and the unauthorized practice of privately bringing farm produce into the cities. 25X1
5. [ ] 25X1
6. [ ] resistance groups existed in the mountain areas in Rumania. 25X1
7. [ ] 25X1  
[ ] men who belonged to a resistance group, dressed as Rumanian Army officers and soldiers, walked into an unspecified railroad station where two carloads of ammunition had arrived. They unloaded the ammunition into waiting trucks and left.
8. Blackmarket activities in Rumania were done on an individual basis and on a very modest scale. [ ] the black market activities had greatly decreased, in Constanta particularly, in comparison with pre-World War II days. [ ] this was due to the fact that the militia and the security forces were on a constant lookout for such operations and [ ] sailors who introduced Western articles into Constanta harbor had no capital nor the desire to take too great a risk by seriously dealing in smuggling. Nonetheless, Western consumer goods were in great demand in Rumania. Articles such as Swiss watches, nylon stockings (150 lei a pair), cosmetics, and antibiotics were greatly sought. US, Danish, French, Belgian, and English drugs were sought, particularly penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, terramycin, cortizone, and Swiss-made Remifon. [ ] 25X1

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